

MALI – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, FEBRUARY 8, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.3 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Mali
U.N. – February 2013

227,206

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Mali

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – February 2013

162,302

Total Number of People Displaced by the Conflict in Mali to Sahelian Countries

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 2013

68,673

Malian Refugees in Mauritania
UNHCR – February 2013

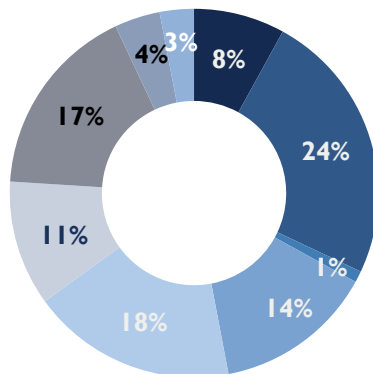
50,000

Malian Refugees in Niger
UNHCR – February 2013

43,629

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso
UNHCR – February 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2012 AND 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Health
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Logistics & Relief Commodities
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Other⁴

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity that began on January 10 results in more than 14,000 new IDPs and 22,200 new refugees
- Humanitarian access gradually increasing in central and northern Mali
- USAID/OFDA provides \$1.1 million to improve population tracking and delivery of humanitarian aid

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$16,101,278
USAID/FFP ²	\$65,805,688
State/PRM ³	\$38,529,782
\$120,436,748	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since fighting erupted between Government of Mali (GoM) forces and Islamist groups on January 10, IOM has recorded more than 14,000 new IDPs in Mali, while more than 22,200 new Malian refugees are reported in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger, according to UNHCR. UNHCR has thus far registered 15,600 new arrivals.
- Insecurity forced many humanitarian organizations to temporarily suspend operations and depart from sites in northern and central regions in mid-January. However, access has begun to improve in some areas and a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have resumed activities, including the provision of assistance for new IDPs.
- USAID/OFDA recently committed more than \$1.1 million for the development and maintenance of a population displacement tracking and monitoring system that will help relief agencies better target vulnerable populations with appropriate and timely assistance.
- On January 29, the U.N. launched the 2013 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Mali, requesting approximately \$370.4 million. The newly launched 2013 CAP does not account for recent developments and overall requirements may increase in the coming months.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ Other includes funding for natural and technological risk reduction and program support costs.

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Approximately 14,200 individuals arrived in Mauritania through the Fassala entry point between January 11 and February 6. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors are working to strengthen the capacity of the Fassala reception center and other sites receiving Malian refugees. Between January 11 and February 6, more than 5,700 Malians fled to camps and spontaneous sites in Burkina Faso, primarily from Bamako, Bambara Maoude, Dar es Salam, Douentza, Gossi, and Tombouctou. More than 2,300 Malians fled to Niger during this same time period. The majority of refugees arriving in Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and Niger have been women and children.
 - The Government of Algeria closed its border with Mali on January 13, effectively stopping all commercial traffic. As of February 6, nearly 6,000 people—primarily women, children, and the elderly—resided at makeshift displacement sites in Kidal Region near the Mali–Algeria border, according to the U.N. A recent rapid assessment noted a lack of adequate shelter, safe drinking water, and latrines.
 - After insecurity in mid-January forced many humanitarian organizations to temporarily halt programs and evacuate, humanitarian access in central regions continues to improve, while access to northern regions remains limited, although not entirely prohibited. Multiple relief agencies have recently conducted needs assessments in these areas, including Mopti and Ségou regions in central Mali, as well as Gao and Kidal regions in the north. Recent relief agencies’ needs assessments found no dramatic deterioration of the humanitarian situation, but found increased food insecurity and protection needs.
 - On January 28, the U.N. re-authorized the entry of personnel to the central Malian towns of Ségou, Mopti, and Kayes, following evacuation due to insecurity in the weeks prior.
 - Humanitarian agencies are now seeking to deliver assistance to northern regions from the south and planning to transport aid from neighboring Niger. Humanitarian assistance continues uninterrupted in southern regions, including support to newly displaced populations.
 - On January 29, the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) resumed flight services from the capital city of Bamako to western Mali’s Kayes town and Mopti town in central Mali, the main transit point for IDPs from northern Mali traveling to locations in southern Mali. With \$500,000 in ongoing support through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), USAID/OFDA continues to support UNHAS operations in Mali to help humanitarian staff reach vulnerable populations inaccessible by ground transport due to poor road conditions or insecurity.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- As of January, approximately 585,000 people in northern Mali were food insecure, with an additional 1.2 million individuals at risk of food insecurity, according to WFP. Cereal prices remain above the five-year average in Mali, while the previous year’s food and nutrition emergency has left many vulnerable. WFP reports that Kidal and northern Tombouctou regions are most vulnerable to acute food insecurity.
- Renewed insecurity has interrupted commercial activities and reduced trade flows to markets in northern Mali’s Kidal town due to the closure of the Algeria–Mali border and insecure roads, as well as fears of aerial attacks along trade routes. WFP estimates that trade between Mali and Algeria has declined by approximately 40 to 50 percent compared to usual trade volumes, although illegal cross-border trade allegedly continues. Insecurity has also affected local markets in Gao and Menaka towns due to the partial reliance of these markets on Algerian traders passing through Kidal Region. As a result, food prices have increased and available supplies have decreased.
- According to a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted in Mali in 2012, an estimated 450,000 children under five years of age will likely experience moderate acute malnutrition in 2013, with approximately 210,000 children expected to become severely malnourished. The U.N. is monitoring the situation in northern and central regions, where limited humanitarian access and reduced food stocks may contribute to a decreased nutritional status of children.
- On January 24, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)—in partnership with the Mali Red Cross—began distributing food and emergency relief supplies to approximately 7,000 IDPs residing in Ségou Region and more than

10,000 people in Mopti Region. The distributed goods include rice, millet, beans, salt, and cooking oil, as well as blankets, mosquito nets, clothing, and basic kitchen items. ICRC is also providing food assistance to host families.

- WFP has resumed the delivery of emergency food assistance in the north, seeking to reach more than 147,000 people in the first round of distributions. WFP, with NGO partners, is also distributing food to 77,000 IDPs and host families in southern and central regions.

HEALTH AND WASH

- According to relief agencies, the temporary suspension of humanitarian services and the looting of health centers have reduced access to health care for many areas. NGOs are working to resume operations and deliver additional care to vulnerable populations.
- On February 4, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered five emergency health kits—sufficient to treat up to 5,000 people for one month—to northern Mali. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and other organizations have also delivered medication and provided medical staff to support health facilities in Mopti and Ségou regions.
- A relief organization has established a medical point in Kidal Region to provide health care and nutritional assistance to the IDPs residing at the Mali–Algeria border. As of February 6, the team had provided more than 300 consultations and treatments. ICRC and the Mali Red Cross are also planning activities to assist this population with relief supplies.
- In mid-January, WASH-focused organizations conducted assessments in communes in Mopti, Ségou, and Kidal regions. Many water needs, including increased access to safe drinking water, existed prior to recent insecurity in these areas. A number of NGOs have already begun distribution hygiene kits to new IDPs.

PROTECTION

- Increasing reports of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in northern regions have raised concerns regarding safe access for relief agencies and threaten the safety of people living in these locations. As of late January, the U.N. Mine Action Service advised humanitarian actors to avoid travel on the road connecting Douentza town in central Mali and Gao City due to UXO in the area.
- The U.N. remains concerned about child protection in areas of central and northern Mali recently captured by Malian and French forces due to the increased presence of landmines and UXO, reported looting and reprisal attacks against civilians, psychosocial stress, and family separation. Between September 2012 and January 2013, IOM identified nearly 790 separated and unaccompanied children across Mali.
- During the week of January 28, humanitarian actors conducted multi-sector assessments to inform child protection programming and other relief efforts in Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikouro, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, and Tombouctou regions. In addition, UNICEF is sponsoring a protection-oriented radio campaign—aired nationally and regionally via local radio stations—to raise awareness on UXO risks and gender-based violence. The UNICEF-sponsored campaign had aired broadcasts in Bamako, Mopti, and Ségou regions as of January 29.
- On January 18, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), U.N. Women (UNIFEM), and UNICEF launched a program to raise awareness of the protection needs of women and girls in armed conflict among members of the GoM military. Humanitarian organizations are also determining how to include new emergency activities within ongoing programs, such as the expansion of protection activities and provision of training for program staff.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

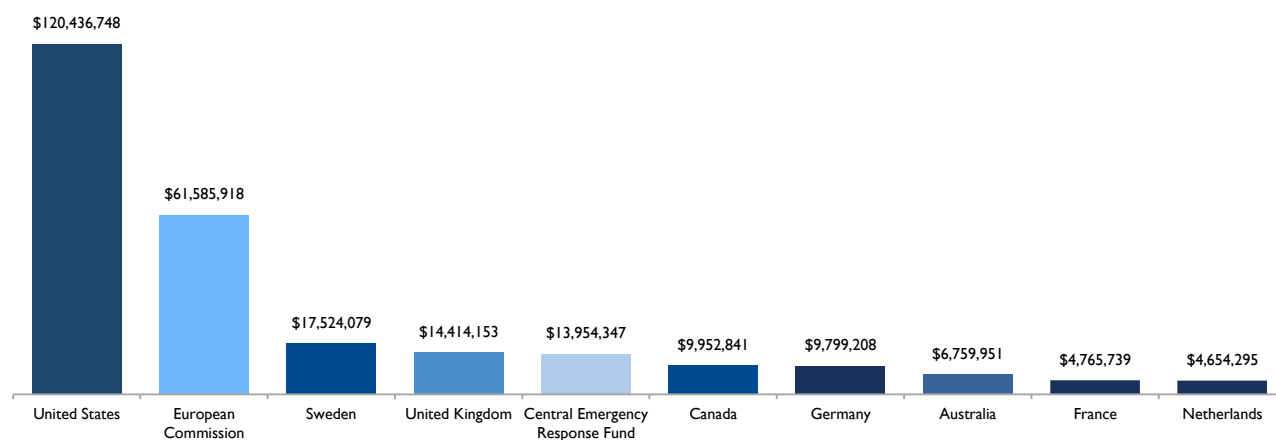
- On February 1, a Telecoms Sans Frontières (TSF) team traveled to Tombouctou Region to establish four emergency telecom centers. Recent insecurity has destroyed communication network infrastructure in several northern cities. The team is providing telecom lines and mobile satellite equipment to improve communications for humanitarian agencies in the area.

- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$1.1 million to IOM to develop and maintain a population displacement tracking and monitoring system. This system will provide accurate and timely information to help humanitarian actors provide appropriate assistance to populations as needs arise. With USAID/OFDA support, IOM will also monitor basic services, including health, water, food, and shelter, as well as protection. IOM leads the Commission on Population Movements—a body comprising government officials, NGOs, and U.N. agencies that seeks to ensure the availability of consistent and reliable IDP data.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On January 29, the U.N. formally launched the 2013 CAP for Mali—prepared in collaboration with the GoM and comprising proposed funding requirements from U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other relief agencies for activities in 2013. Developed in mid-2012 based on planning scenarios that assumed a risk of conflict, the 2013 CAP requests approximately \$370.4 million to assist 4.3 million vulnerable Malians countrywide. The newly launched 2013 CAP does not account for recent developments in northern and central Mali, and overall requirements may increase in the coming months due to escalating insecurity in January and associated increased humanitarian needs, according to the U.N. As of February 8, donors had contributed more than \$7.6 million to the 2013 Mali CAP.

2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING FOR THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 8, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on the 2012 and 2013 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments since FY 2012, which began on October 1, 2011.

CONTEXT

- In October 2011, the Sahel—comprising areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and the Gambia—began experiencing food insecurity due to inadequate 2011 harvests. More than 15 million people in the Sahel were at risk of food insecurity in 2012. In January 2012, fighting commenced in northern Mali between GoM forces and armed combatants affiliated with the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), who later joined with Islamist groups. By March 2012, violence had displaced tens of thousands of people within Mali and to neighboring countries, straining host communities' limited resources, including water and sanitation, and exacerbating food insecurity. On March 22, 2012, a military coup ousted President Amadou Toumani Touré, but quickly ceded power to a new civilian government.
- On October 20, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Rebecca Black reissued a disaster declaration due to the continuing complex emergency resulting from ongoing insecurity, displacement, and food insecurity.
- With Mali's three northern regions controlled by the MNLA and Islamist groups, large-scale violence ceased, but populations in the north lived under strict conditions and humanitarian access was limited. When planning for an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-led military intervention into northern Mali advanced in late 2012, Islamist groups launched a military offensive in central Mali on January 10. ECOWAS member troops and international militaries—led by French forces—arrived soon after to support GoM military efforts to regain control of central and northern regions.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2013¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY²			
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Mali	\$1,161,990
	Program Support Costs	Mali	\$255,194
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2013			\$1,417,184
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY³			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Regional Emergency Operation to Assist Refugees and IDPs Affected by Insecurity in Mali	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger	\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2013			\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013			\$16,417,184

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or anticipated amounts as of February 8, 2013.

³ USAID/FFP funding reflects the estimated value of direct food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012⁴

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/USA)	ERMS	Mali (Kayes Region)	\$150,027
ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Natural and Technological Risks	Mali (Mopti Region)	\$1,044,819

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	ERMS; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Mali (Bamako Capital District)	\$1,248,809
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition	Mali	\$400,000
Helen Keller International (HKI)	Nutrition	Mali (Koulikoro and Sikasso Regions)	\$1,157,998
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Mali	\$1,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	ERMS	Mali (Kayes Region)	\$1,503,666
Save the Children-U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Mali (Kayes Region)	\$999,665
UNICEF	Nutrition; WASH	Mali	\$1,750,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Mali	\$500,000
World Vision	ERMS; Natural and Technological Risks	Mali (Koulikoro Region)	\$1,260,211
Multiple partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Protection; WASH	Mali (Gao, Kidal, and Tombouctou Regions)	\$3,668,899
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2012			\$14,684,094
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
Africare	Title II Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Mali	\$1,596,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Title II Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Mali (Gao and Mopti Regions)	\$3,366,200
CRS	Food Vouchers; Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Mali (Mopti Region)	\$5,897,623
CRS	Cash-For-Work	Mali (Koulikoro Region)	\$1,838,865
WFP	Cash Transfers; LRP Emergency Food Assistance	Mali (Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, and Tombouctou Regions)	\$5,000,000
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Mali	\$12,534,000
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Regional Emergency Operation to Assist Refugees and IDPs Affected by Insecurity in Mali	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger	\$20,573,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012			\$50,805,688
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY⁵			
CRS	Health; Livelihoods; Protection; Shelter; WASH for Malian Refugee Settlements	Niger	\$648,974
ICRC	Emergency Relief Supplies	Mali, Niger	\$6,500,000
INTERSOS	Child Protection; Education for Refugees in Mbera Camp	Mauritania	\$649,752

Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Shelter; WASH; Fuel/Firewood Program for Refugees in Mbera Camp	Mauritania	\$412,849
Norwegian Refugee Council	Education; Health; Shelter for Refugees in Gandafabou, Goudebou, Fererio Refugee Camps	Burkina Faso	\$624,945
Plan International	WASH for Refugees in Mentao, Gandafabou, Goudebou Refugee Camps	Burkina Faso	\$668,262
Relief International	Health; Hygiene; Livelihoods for Refugee Settlements	Niger	\$675,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger	\$27,000,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; WASH Services for Refugees	Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger	\$1,100,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Mali	\$250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012			\$38,529,782

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$16,101,278
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$65,805,688
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$38,529,782
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE MALI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013	\$120,436,748

⁴Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

⁵State/PRM funding reflects only protection and humanitarian assistance for individuals in the region affected by the conflict in Mali. It does not include other State/PRM assistance provided to refugees, conflict-affected people, and returning migrants across the rest of West Africa.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Mali can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>